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MONTANA LABOR MARKET

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MAR. 17 1958

EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, LABOR SUPPLY, LABOR DEMAND, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
Division of Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana

Albert F. Root, Commissioner

Chadwick H. Smith, Chairman

Paul R. McClure, Commissioner

Mitchell Building — P. O. Box 1728 — Helena, Montana

FL-180.

FEBRUARY, 1958.

Wage Earner Level Dips
3,400 In First '58 Month

Downward trend of employment numbers in Montana non-farm industries was continued in the January figures just compiled. Wage earners as of January 15 are set at 155,600, a decline of 3,400 from January of 1957, and the sixth successive month showing less employment than the same month in the preceding year.

Metal Mining Is Principal Loser

Metal mining, with its current heavy layoffs due to depressed market, accounts for practically all the employment loss. Mining is down 3,200 from a year ago, from 8,900 to 5,700. Another healthy slice occurs in processing of the ores from the metal mines, where 900 loss of employment is shown. No change appears in the prospect for recovery from this slump. Price levels are held to be too low to justify operation of certain of the mine properties.

Lumbering Also Declines

Similar price conditions in the lumber industry are reflected in a decline of 200 workers from January of last year. Lumber employment is, however, 2,800 below its peak of August, 1956, when 8,900 were in that industry as compared with 6,100 in January this year. There were 8,500 engaged in lumber industries in August of 1957. The surprising thing with respect to lumber employment is that the cutbacks have not been more severe.

Construction Up From Year Ago

Contract construction had 700 more on the payrolls this January than last, probably due in measure to milder weather. Service industries and governmental establishments each showed 800 more this January than last, while transportation and utilities were 500 down over the same period and the trade industries had a decline of 500.

January Trade Employment Lags

Seasonal decline reflected in the January figures is 5,500 from December. A year ago the similar period showed a loss of 6,200, and the average December to January decline for the past ten years has been 8,230. Trade employment was the principal loser, going from 41,600 in December to 39,300 in January, for a difference of 2,300. This is not, however, an excessive drop at this season; in January, 1957, a loss of 2,900 was recorded in trade.

Most Other Industries Recede

The December to January trend was 1,000 down in contract construction, somewhat less than usual, 900 in lumber and logging, and 800 in federal government employment, largely the extras in postal service. All these are seasonal in nature. A gain of 100 in finance and insurance and loss of 200 in the mining group, along with 100 down in service industries, are outside the seasonal definition.

POST-WAR RECORD 21,500 JOBSEEKERS SET
LAST MONTH IN MONTANA LABOR MARKET

Reserve labor supplies in Montana reached a new post-war high of 21,500 workers in January, exceeding by 7,000 the count for January, 1957, and by 3,000 the previous top spot recorded in February of 1950. Not since the depression days of the thirties had comparable levels been reached. The January count was also 5,000 higher than for the preceding month. Figures quoted are those of active applicants for work registered with offices of the employment service in the state as of the last of the month.

Indicates 16,000 Idled Since Last August

Current level of active jobseekers is about 16,000 greater than the number recorded last August, when employment was at its peak for the year. A year ago, the August to January jobseeker spread was 12,000, and two years ago it was 10,000, both of which figures are approximate measures of the seasonal decrease in the working force which is characteristic of employment experience in Montana. Much of the 4,000 to 6,000 increase in Montana's unemployment swing this winter as compared to those recent years is attributable to effects of faltering markets on the prime industries of metal mining and lumbering. These effects in turn communicate to other fields of employment as reduced wage totals shrink the general economy.

Work-Applicant Count in Review

	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
January	21,533	14,792	12,676	12,887	12,270	10,616	10,370	11,685
February	22,700*	16,695	13,061	12,304	12,455	10,995	10,136	12,336
April	12,066	7,974	9,227	8,945	6,043	5,705	7,048	
June	7,943	4,694	5,274	5,403	3,910	2,957	4,240	
August	5,872	2,808	2,458	3,519	2,069	1,619	2,370	
October	8,041	3,763	3,348	4,038	2,688	1,955	2,572	
December	16,432	10,325	9,351	8,613	7,932	7,517	6,694	

*Estimate

Seasonal employment history in the state in years of record has generally found February with a slightly larger pool of unemployed workers than January, with March cutting into the margin and usually reducing the overload to a point below the January level. April and May follow with substantial inroads into the surplus. Developments during these coming four months this year will be watched for clues as to the extent of employment recovery from current unsatisfactory levels.

Back-to-Work Prospects Fair

It can be assumed that seasonal upturn this spring will absorb a large share of those presently out of work; but there will still be the applicants who were idled from metal mining or some lumbering jobs to account for. Should those two industries swing back into normal production channels, the problem may be near solution. Otherwise, the approach to full employment will be facing a challenge.

Much Rests On Construction

Volume of construction employment as developed in the next ninety days will have much to do with restoration of jobs to seven or eight, or even ten, thousand of those now out of work, including those it will bring back into the labor markets of the state. There is an encouraging backlog of construction projects as a nucleus for such restoration. Not enough, but a good start. Two airbases under construction or expansion; one river dam and possibility of a second; highway and bridge contracts already let or to be awarded in early spring; completion of

sundry commercial, educational, public, and private building projects, with more to be contracted; and a variety of other projects carrying employment potentials; all these should help to bring the labor market back into a semblance of balance.

Highway Activities at Low Mark

Construction work on state highways in January included eight road contracts covering 50 miles and employing 60 men, along with ten bridges at a contract price of \$3,750,000 on which 100 workers were engaged. A year ago there were 72 employed on bridges and none on road construction. Last August there were 1,268 at work on roads and bridges. Contracts on 350 miles of highway and for \$2,670,000 in bridges have been let, but are not now in work status. Maintenance work employed 680 men on the state system this January, 730 a year ago.

Other Seasonal Prospects

Re-hiring in the ailing lumber industry can be expected to pick up a couple of thousand of those currently unemployed, even if it doesn't furnish jobs in the same profusion as it has in recent years. Farm and stock ranch hiring exerts a strong influence upon the same labor markets. Then there are other seasonal industries whose hiring is confined to the spring and summer, such as the railway and forest improvement and maintenance programs, expansion of forces in trade and service establishments to accommodate increased travel and sales requirements, resumption of exploration phases of the oil industry, and renewal of employment in food processing as the season advances.

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Along the Hiring Line— Field Summary, Feb. 1

ANACONDA, Deer Lodge, Philipsburg—(455 jobseekers, 197 new; 334 men, 121 women). Construction activities are practically dormant, a usual situation at this midwinter period. Smelter is virtually on a no-hiring basis, striving to keep present forces occupied and transferring from one department to another as production varies. Closing of a furnace unit released 30 men and 10 were displaced at the mill as ore supplies dipped with adoption of shorter work week at a Butte mine.

BILLINGS, Columbus, Hardin, Hysham, Laurel, Red Lodge, Roundup—(2,716 jobseekers, 752 new; 2,125 men, 591 women). Some outdoor construction work has been continued into the winter, made possible by mild weather, but no new starts on projects of substantial employment are noted. Work continues on a hospital addition, court house, state office, and smaller structures. Two sugar plants finished their season run and added about 300 to labor market supplies. Coal mining is on a fairly stable level, but using fewer men than in past years. Oil exploration employment declined in January.

BOZEMAN, Ennis, Three Forks, Trident—(811 jobseekers, 232 new; 602 men, 209 women). Work crews are continuing on a college building, a store remodeling job, and to some extent on installation of new water mains. All road and bridge jobs are shut down until mild weather. A pole plant released seven workers because of lack of orders, and eight are off at a feed mill which eliminated one shift in response to slow market.

BUTTE, Virginia City, Whitehall—(2,248 jobseekers, 467 new; 1,797 men, 451 women). Release of another sixty miners followed another drop in copper prices; stockpiles of the metal and prospect of further price cuts give no assurance of an early recovery, but point to further reductions in force. Miners returning after search for work elsewhere report other areas are suffering comparable unemployment. Construction prospects for the coming season include a county hospital, highway bridges, office buildings, and residence repairs.

CUT BANK—(475 jobseekers, 85 new; 394 men, 81 women). All building construction is closed down and oil exploration employment is at a minimum. A new road job has been halted until spring. Preliminary excavation has begun on a new sewage disposal system, while at Browning a new school gym is starting. Demand for ranch hands is below normal, no livestock feeding required in open weather.

MONTANA LABOR MARKET

FEBRUARY, 1958.

LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

Employment—	Jan. 1958	Dec. 1957	Jan. 1957	Jan. Avg. 1950-1957
Industrial Employment	155,600	161,100	159,000	146,200
New Job Applications	5,534	4,140	5,499	4,853
Job Applicants, End of Month	21,533	16,432	14,792	12,918
Insured Unemployment—	Feb. 7 1958	Jan. 3 1958	Feb. 8 1957	Avg. 1st Feb. Wk. 1950-1957
New and Renewal Claims	2,011	1,835	1,502	1,210
Unemployed Weeks Filed	16,928	11,856	11,511	9,041
Total Unemployment Claims	18,939	13,691	13,013	10,251

DILLON—(303 jobseekers, 122 new; 230 men, 73 women). Closing of a manganese mine and the mill serving its ore released their crews for at least the winter period. Renovation of the hospital has concluded, adding to available applicants. Some February demand is expected for feeding and care of livestock; only in the high valleys has feeding been required up to midwinter.

GLASGOW, Fort Peck Malta, Opheim—(674 jobseekers, 181 new; 539 men, 135 women). With good weather, some recovery of employment in construction has been noted. Building of power house at Fort Peck is proceeding, and airbase hiring for short-time jobs in greater volume than expected. Telephone building nearly completed, grade school structure well along, no other new projects in sight though water line from the river to the new base is in prospect.

GLENDIVE, Circle, Wibaux—(276 jobseekers, 89 new; 221 men, 55 women). Oil activity hiring is on a reduced scale but trade has been using more help than usual. Work on the big bridge is slowed by lack of materials. A few small construction projects are starting, encouraged by open weather. Farm demand at a minimum.

GREAT FALLS, Choteau, Fort Benton, Stanford—(2,581 jobseekers, 606 new; 1,916 men, 665 women). A 40 percent increase in unemployment from a year ago, part of it resulting from in-migration; the supply appears to be at its peak. Work interruptions because of weather have been less than normal because of mild winter. Construction workers not so numerous in files as last year, demand for painters required outside recruitment in January. Work continues on underpass, junior high school, office building, housing units, and airbase contracts, but none of the crews are at full operating strength. The power dam is virtually complete.

HAMILTON, Stevensville—(657 jobseekers, 101 new; 543 men, 114 women). Layoffs in trade, mining, construction, and government swelled the active file in January. Closing of fluorspar mill for rest of winter released 22; forestry maintenance

another 30, while two cafes closed until spring and retail stores cut forces to a minimum. Potato sorting may use 30 in February and March.

HAVRE, Chinook, Harlem—(624 jobseekers, 251 new; 491 men, 133 women). Layoffs continue in nearly all lines, outlook for employment recovery is dim for February and March. Ice harvest, delayed by open weather, will require short-time crews through February. Nearly all construction jobs are shut down for the winter. Farm demand is below normal for the season, needs reduced by mild weather.

HELENA, Boulder, Garrison, Townsend, White Sulphur Springs—(1,155 jobseekers, 381 new; 936 men, 219 women). Hiring is slowed to a minimum in all lines. Construction outlook improved. Two commercial buildings to be contracted for spring start. Street improvement to resume. Irrigation project recalled in January the crews released in December. Only shortage is for clerical workers, particularly stenographers.

KALISPELL, Columbia Falls, Eureka, Libby, Whitefish—(2,689 jobseekers, 435 new; 2,188 men, 501 women). Logging and lumbering is on the usual winter basis. Several larger mills closed for repair and overhaul, many logging outfits halted by heavy snow. Construction likewise at a standstill. Employment lag in both wholesale and retail trade, until spring. Severe weather may bring additional layoffs in the timber industry. Aluminum plant operating with a practically full crew.

LEWISTOWN, Harlowton, Ryegate, Winnett—(374 jobseekers, 101 new; 304 men, 70 women). Some increase in hiring over December, and a year ago; mild weather a factor. A third shift was put on at the gypsum plant, had used only two shifts for past 15 months. Nearly all construction crews are at minimum strength, with little prospect of change until late March.

LIVINGSTON, Big Timber—(668 jobseekers, 156 new; 516 men, 152 women). Employment and labor demand at normal low winter level. Road jobs have been

EIGHT YEARS OF MONTANA INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT TOTALS, BY MONTHS (in Thousands)

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Aver.
1950	133.2	132.2	135.2	142.1	147.3	153.6	154.9	157.1	156.8	152.2	150.7	148.8	147.0
1951	141.9	139.4	140.3	145.9	149.4	154.1	153.5	154.6	154.3	152.4	151.7	150.6	149.0
1952	140.5	140.7	143.0	149.7	154.8	159.9	159.5	161.2	160.4	157.9	156.0	154.9	153.2
1953	145.8	144.5	146.3	149.7	153.1	158.0	158.5	160.6	160.3	159.6	157.6	156.4	154.2
1954	146.7	145.5	147.2	151.1	155.7	161.6	164.1	165.4	154.8	153.9	158.2	155.7	155.0
1955	148.4	146.8	147.4	153.4	158.4	166.8	168.2	170.4	169.8	165.9	162.4	160.3	159.8
1956	154.3	152.1	154.2	160.7	167.0	175.0	175.7	177.5	176.9	173.6	167.9	165.2	166.7
1957	159.0	157.8	158.6	163.0	168.6	174.8	176.9	176.8	175.2	170.0	165.4	161.1	167.3

Along the Hiring Line— Field Summary, Feb. 1

(Continued from Page Two)

closed; two new bridges contracted, but work not to start until spring. Traffic decline has released some train crews though the railroad shops are maintaining full staff. Lumbering is holding up well, with good log supply and woods crews at full strength.

MILES CITY, Baker, Ekalaka, Broadus, Forsyth, Jordan, Terry—(537 jobseekers, 175 new; 449 men, 88 women). Nearly all construction shut down until spring, trade employment fairly stabilized. Closing of Colstrip coal pit operations will strand about 30 workers, another impact of technological change.

MISSOULA, Drummond, Arlee, Superior—(1,738 jobseekers, 552 new; 1,265 men, 473 women). Labor demand in January slow. Lumber mills are mostly closed or running with reduced crews. Construction activity at mid-winter ebb and construction workers returning from other areas for the winter. A new shopping center is being built, ten employed, will increase as subcontractors get started. New bridge is proceeding on schedule.

POLSON—(744 jobseekers, 119 new; 659 men, 85 women). Bulk of unemployment here stems from lagging lumber market, supplemented by stagnation of most construction activity. Plywood plant and sawmill have been down since fall, logging is now halted by soft roads. Some woods camps are now closed until the snow leaves in the spring.

SHELBY, Chester, Conrad—(416 jobseekers, 102 new; 336 men, 80 women). While most outdoor work has been halted for the winter season, the mild weather has permitted continuance of construction crews on the hospital addition at Shelby and on projects in Conrad. No new starts anticipated until spring. A large surplus of farm workers.

SIDNEY—(249 jobseekers, 87 new; 206 men, 43 women). Short time jobs in construction of homes and buildings kept the labor market alive in January's mild weather. Processing of feed for livestock was another active agent. Construction was mostly closed down by late January, except the power plant, which was using about 200 construction workers. The sugar refinery continued its fall run into early February, one of the longest seasons recorded. About 50,000 acres reported under contract for safflower production this summer.

THOMPSON FALLS, Hot Springs—(697 jobseekers, 200 new; 617 men, 80 women). Employment on the Noxon dam dropped below 300 in late January, was 1,400 last summer. Not much change expected until spring. Two major sawmills re-opened in early January, another changed to a four-day week, from five. Access roads becoming impassable, a month early, woods work may be curtailed accordingly.

WOLF POINT, Plentywood, Scobey—(446 jobseekers, 143 new; 382 men, 64 women). Completion of residential projects, and layoff of other construction crews, reduced building employment in January. Workers released from Glasgow airbase added to the local supply. Rebuilding of grain elevator at Culbertson begun. Employment in oil operations declined with departure of two exploring crews and one drilling outfit.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN MONTANA (1)

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			Net Change	
	Jan. 1958 (2)	Dec. 1957 (3)	Jan. 1957	Dec. '57 to Jan. '58	Jan. '57 to Jan. '58
NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES	155,600	161,100	159,000	-5,500	-3,400
Manufacturing	18,800	19,900	20,200	-1,100	-1,400
Durable goods	11,500	12,500	12,600	-1,000	-1,100
Lumber and timber products	6,100	7,000	6,300	-900	-200
Primary metals	4,200	4,300	5,100	-100	-900
Other (4)	1,200	1,200	1,200	00	00
Nondurable goods	7,300	7,400	7,600	-100	-300
Food and kindred products	3,600	3,700	3,800	-100	-200
Printing and publishing	1,600	1,600	1,600	00	00
Petroleum refining	1,100	1,100	1,200	00	-100
Other (5)	1,000	1,000	1,000	00	00
Mining	9,400	9,600	12,600	-200	-3,200
Metal mining	5,700	5,800	8,900	-100	-3,200
Coal, quarrying and nonmetallic	900	1,000	800	-100	-100
Petroleum-natural gas production	2,800	2,800	2,900	00	-100
Contract Construction	9,400	10,400	8,700	-1,000	700
Contractors, building construction	3,500	3,600	3,200	-100	300
Contractors, other than building	2,200	2,600	2,000	-400	200
Contractors, special trade	3,700	4,200	3,500	-500	200
Transportation and utilities	19,900	20,300	20,600	-400	-700
Interstate railroads	10,500	10,700	11,200	-200	-700
Transportation except railroads	3,800	3,800	3,800	00	00
Utilities including communication	5,600	5,800	5,600	-200	00
Trade	39,300	41,600	39,800	-2,300	-500
Wholesale trade	9,100	9,300	9,200	-200	-100
Retail trade	30,200	32,300	30,600	-2,100	-400
General merchandise and apparel	5,500	6,800	5,800	-1,300	-300
Food stores	4,300	4,500	4,900	-200	-600
Eating and drinking establishments	7,800	8,000	7,400	-200	400
Automotive and filling stations	6,300	6,500	6,100	-200	200
Retail trade not elsewhere classified	6,300	6,500	6,400	-200	-100
Finance, insurance and real estate	5,900	5,800	5,800	100	100
Services and miscellaneous	21,200	21,300	20,400	-100	800
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, etc.	2,600	2,600	2,500	00	100
Personal services	2,400	2,500	2,200	-100	200
Other (6)	16,200	16,200	15,700	00	500
Government	31,700	32,200	30,900	-500	800
Federal	7,100	7,900	7,400	-800	-300
State and local	24,600	24,300	23,500	300	1,100
Great Falls Area (Cascade County)	18,800	19,400	18,700	-600	100
Manufacturing	2,500	2,600	3,100	-100	-600
Contract construction	1,400	1,400	1,100	00	300
Transportation and utilities	2,200	2,200	2,300	00	-100
Trade, wholesale and retail	6,300	6,700	5,900	-400	-400
Services and miscellaneous (7)	3,900	4,000	3,800	-100	100
Government	2,500	2,500	2,500	00	00

(1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, firm members, personnel of the armed forces, domestic servants, and self-employed persons are excluded.

(2) Preliminary estimates based on return from samples of 670 selected Montana establishments.

(3) Figures previously released have been revised on return from 987 such establishments.

(4) Includes fabricated metal products, machinery except electrical, furniture, stone and clay products.

(5) Includes apparel, chemicals, and miscellaneous manufacturing products.

(6) Includes commercial trade schools, auto repair services and garages, miscellaneous repair services and hand trades, motion pictures, amusements and recreation, medical and health, law offices and professional services, nonprofit membership organizations and business not otherwise classified.

(7) Same as (6) above, also includes finance, real estate and mining.

COMPARISON OF BASIC LABOR MARKET TRANSACTIONS IN JAN., 1958 AND JAN., 1957

Employment Service Office	New Job Applicants				Jobseekers in File				Job Placements								U. I. Claims	
	Jan. 1958		Jan. 1957		Jan. 1958		Jan. 1957		Jan. 1958				Jan. 1957				Wk. 2-7	
	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Ind.	Ag.	Tot.	Vet.	Ind.	Ag.	Tot.	Vet.	1958	1957
Anaconda.....	197	80	70	14	455	175	147	29	14	—	14	5	31	3	34	10	397	157
Billings.....	752	248	912	342	2,716	931	2,099	775	220	38	258	113	285	17	302	106	2,316	1,874
Bozeman.....	232	70	229	66	811	240	553	162	64	13	77	28	62	6	68	23	466	358
Butte.....	467	185	459	125	2,248	753	803	210	22	5	27	9	110	2	112	48	1,972	593
Cut Bank.....	85	34	118	49	475	209	349	150	8	2	10	7	16	6	22	14	351	269
Dillon.....	122	45	97	39	303	110	174	60	17	37	54	28	20	35	55	26	230	164
Glasgow.....	181	55	143	52	674	242	499	195	76	6	82	24	60	10	70	21	617	484
Glendive.....	89	34	173	60	276	97	282	96	37	13	50	23	45	14	59	18	189	184
Great Falls....	606	163	557	177	2,581	921	1,714	598	127	11	138	48	137	23	160	53	2,088	1,428
Hamilton.....	101	24	104	27	657	203	601	155	5	3	8	6	17	2	19	5	500	413
Havre.....	251	75	188	63	624	237	486	201	50	10	60	32	63	2	65	42	593	377
Helena.....	381	138	350	151	1,155	453	662	286	34	9	43	16	48	6	54	9	812	667
Kalispell.....	435	124	475	150	2,689	904	1,888	707	69	17	86	28	67	3	70	28	2,744	1,729
Lewistown.....	101	34	126	50	374	140	296	119	32	7	39	18	21	6	27	9	364	259
Livingston.....	156	44	166	62	668	220	482	160	56	3	59	20	8	2	10	4	586	432
Miles City.....	175	62	202	61	537	202	489	200	27	10	37	13	29	10	39	8	594	432
Missoula.....	552	187	441	154	1,738	530	1,292	459	43	4	47	22	95	11	106	43	1,657	1,195
Polson.....	119	27	96	23	744	261	487	182	9	14	23	8	12	—	12	5	700	650
Shelby.....	102	33	128	42	416	148	350	121	36	12	48	28	28	7	35	9	336	267
Sidney.....	87	27	168	46	249	76	371	132	27	2	29	13	14	5	19	2	265	295
Thomp. Falls.....	200	73	151	43	697	274	412	137	27	—	27	12	3	—	3	—	747	425
Wolf Point.....	143	41	146	47	446	168	356	144	14	3	17	6	12	5	17	9	415	361
TOTALS.....	5,534	1,803	5,499	1,843	21,533	7,494	14,792	5,278	1,014	219	1,233	507	1,183	175	1,358	492	18,939	13,013

*Includes 666 claims of Federal Employees UC Program, 440 same a year ago.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED MONTANA INDUSTRIES

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)
(Hours and earnings data exclude administrative and salaried personnel)

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan. (1) 1958	Dec. (2) 1957	Jan. 1957	Jan. (1) 1958	Dec. (2) 1957	Jan. 1957	Jan. (1) 1958	Dec. (2) 1957	Jan. 1957
All Manufacturing.....	\$86.23	\$85.39	\$84.81	38.3	38.5	38.6	\$2.25	\$2.22	\$2.20
Durable goods.....	82.33	81.11	85.56	37.4	37.2	38.9	2.20	2.18	2.20
Primary metals.....	89.88	89.88	85.99	39.4	39.4	38.9	2.28	2.28	2.21
Nondurable goods.....	93.20	93.74	83.32	40.1	41.0	37.8	2.33	2.28	2.20
Food and kindred products.....	82.81	85.36	68.38	42.6	44.5	37.1	1.94	1.92	1.84
All Mining.....	102.55	103.20	92.36	40.2	40.5	38.2	2.55	2.55	2.42
Metal mining.....	94.92	94.85	87.99	38.9	38.9	37.4	2.44	2.44	2.35
Transportation and Utilities (except railroads).....	86.00	88.68	85.19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation (except railroads).....	99.99	99.32	100.87	39.1	40.5	39.5	2.02	2.06	1.96
Utilities and communication.....	78.92	83.49	77.48	—	—	—	—	—	—

(1) Preliminary estimates. (2) Figures previously released have been revised on more complete returns.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION OF MONTANA

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